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at Mrs. Clifton's never-to-be-forgotten party, but then his face was pale and his countenance dark; now it was lighted up with an expression of fervor and happiness as intense as the human features are capable of wearing, and Gertrude's eyes, floating in liquid radiance, were occasionally lifted to his, beaming with the love she no longer sought to bury in the foldings of her own heart.

"Surely," thought Clara, "I have never loved Edward, or my nature is too cold to love as she does, and yet my very existence seemed bound up in his. Can there be a love stronger than that which binds together an only brother and sister, when that brother, too, exercises a father's tender guardianship, in place of him who is laid low with the dead?"

As she asked herself this question, the image of Rover seemed to glide before her, and memory whispered, "The glance of Rover, when it bends on me, expresses the same depth and fire, and even it be loves me more than Edward? And will he ever fill, and more than fill a brother's place within my heart? Dare I ever avow the interest he has inspired, to those who have woven my destiny with that of this dazzling stranger?"

At this moment the face of Washington was turned towards her, and though her vision was somewhat obscured by the tears that involuntarily suffused her eyes, she could observe its lineaments, and she thought she could trace in every feature the pride of wealth and conscious superiority. His fine figure was set off by a dress of aristocratic elegance, his hair was arranged in careless but graceful waves around his temples, revealing a forehead whose unsunned whiteness plainly indicated that he at least was exempt from the primeval curse of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The southern sun had given to his cheeks a manly glow, so that the idea of effeminacy could never be associated with Washington Graham, who looked exactly what he was, a gentleman by nature, by birth, by wealth, and by education. The music had so far subdued Clara, and carried her out of herself, that when Gertrude again approached her, accompanied by her cousin, she received them with less trepidation, and she ventured to listen and speak, though still with her eyes bowed down with "penetrative shame."

Had Clara been conscious of her own attractions, she would not have suffered so much from self-distrust. She could not know them, for when she saw herself reflected in a looking glass, in the act of dressing, her features were at rest, and there was nothing sufficiently striking in their outline, or dazzling in their hue, to give her an exalted idea of her own loveliness. She never saw the roses flitting over her cheeks, coming and going, and coming again, heralds of the heart's spring-time, or the warm and shifting lustre of her eye, when enthusiasm or sensibility stirred its peaceful depths. What if she had made a conquest of a poor wandering Pedlar, this magnificent Washington Graham was a very different kind of person, and the idea that he would look upon her with admiration or love, was too absurd to be admitted, and it would certainly expose her to the ridicule of all her acquaintances, if it were but known that it had ever entered into her mind. But when she was once more alone in her room, and reflected on the events of the evening, though filled with mortification at her own want of self-control, she rejoiced she had stood the ordeal without any open violation of decorum, and without incurring any visible marks of contempt. "The thought that she had been seen, and that the illusion created by Gertrude was consequently dispelled, was very comforting to her. Another thought gave her a feeling of delight and self-approbation, why she could not define—Rover lost nothing in her estimation in comparison with the elegant Southerner. She would rather live over again the moments passed with him in the midst of nature's loveliness, stolen and hurried as they were, and always accompanied with the dread of detection and the consciousness of acting a clandestine part, than spend a thousand such evenings as this—so cold, constrained, and formal. Clara was a mystery to herself—foolish girl that she was, to find a happiness in contemplations which should fill her with sorrow and self-reproach! The next day Gertrude came to her with a congratulating smile.

"I feared last night, dear Clara," said she, "when you acted the part of the blushing automaton, that my character as prophetess was more than endangered, that it was lost. But cousin Washington declares himself enchanted with that very bashfulness and simplicity that deprived you of your native grace. He is so sick of the artificial glare of fashionable society, so weary of glitter and display, his eye reposes with delight, as he expresses it, on the soft green of your character."

"Stop," cried Clara, "you do but mock me. His practiced tongue may well utter the language of flattery, but do not, dearest Gertrude, solicit his admiration for me. To gratify your affection he may profess an interest I know he can never feel. You know not how wounding is the thought that I should be forced, as it were, upon the particular notice of a gentleman like him!"

"Believe me, Clara," answered Gertrude, earnestly, "I will do nothing wounding to your delicacy or your pride. I will say nothing more at present, leaving it for time to unfold events which I trust will justify all I have ventured to express; one thing only let me ask, what think you of my vaunted cousin?"

"I have no very distinct impression left on my mind," answered Clara, "so deep was the embarrassment that oppressed me. He appeared to me like something bright, lofty, and cold."

"Oh," said Gertrude, "you do not know him yet. Beneath that somewhat cold exterior, the result of a premature experience of the world's heartlessness, there is a depth of feeling known only to those who see him free from the restraints of society. Handsome, intellectual, and rich—romantic, too, in the best sense in which that oft perverted word is used. I should not think it possible that Washington Graham could fail to win a young and disengaged heart like yours."

#### CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Nathan Appleton, Esq., was elected to Congress in Boston, on Friday, June 3. The whole No. of votes cast was 4113—Mr. A. had 2753—Mr. Washburn 1231—receiving 137.

#### HORRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The last foreign arrival brought the particulars of a recent dreadful Rail Road Disaster on the Versailles Road, near Paris. The following particulars are from a letter to the Boston Transcript, from a young American now in France:

All Paris was electrified with the account of the dreadful occurrence on the road, and certainly it was the most awful that has ever occurred on any railroad. Anxious to take a great many passengers, a train of 17 cars was fitted out for Paris, and this was drawn by three locomotives. The one ahead, by an oversight, was smaller than the second. On descending a slight elevation in the road, the force behind the first locomotive became too great for it; it wavered, trembled, and soon crack went an axle tree, strong iron bar as it was. Instantly it was off the track, and the next rode over it as a giant would over a child. Behind, the shock was horrible. Seven cars were split into a thousand fragments; you can judge what must have become of the people—but not wholly can you judge, for the locomotives, all three, being broken, the fire from their furnaces set fire to the cars behind in which were the poor mangled wretches unable to extricate themselves; ALL in the first three cars burned to cinders, nothing but their bones left. Others were so burned and mangled, as not to be recognizable; further back, were broken arms, legs, and fearfully crushed individuals, covered with blood, and trying to extricate themselves from the tangled mass of wounded and dead, or, to free themselves from the burning cars, which (a dangerous custom) they always lock up in this country! Many persons, (as I was told by an American who was in the car, but one behind the crushed ones) were running about, calling for mothers, fathers, sisters, and relatives, wringing their hands and screaming; several lost their reason; one young man ran about the streets of Serres for ten hours furiously calling for his friends who were crushed to atoms in the first cars. He was perfectly crazed. A lady entangled in the broken heap of burning cars, called to the last, for help. She could not be extricated; seeing that she must die, she folded her arms over her face, and sunk down into the flames. The sight was one of indescribable horror.

Eighty or ninety are already dead, and many more wounded, but it is impossible to estimate the number exactly. It is thought that fifty at least were killed instantly by the mere concussion and crush. One lady, who was extricated, called out in a frenzied tone for them to save her husband, telling the colour of his dress, and the place where he had been seated. Pointing vacantly to the spot, she exclaimed, "Mon mari est la—sauvez-le!" her husband, at the very moment, lay half burnt, half crushed, at her feet! She did not perceive it, and a spectator, in pity to her, laid his handkerchief over her face, and led the unhappy woman away. Many amputations were performed on the spot. The King had the Chateau at Meudon (near which the event took place) open to receive the wounded. I have since seen some in the Hospitals, and more dreadful injuries I never witnessed. I understate rather than exaggerate this awful calamity.

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW MILL.—The following account of it is taken from a recent communication in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier:

"The object of the machine is to reverse the order of the day, by taking the power to the timber, and cut it on the spot where wanted. This it promises to accomplish, in less time, and at less expense, than is required to haul it a distance of two miles to and from a stationary mill. The whole machine has been removed a distance of thirteen miles, over a rough track, partly uneven woodland, and partly a worse road, by four horses, put up and in full operation the next day at 12 o'clock. With the application of four horses it is capable of cutting 1000 to 1500 feet boards per day (often working hours); with eight horses 4000 feet. One team of six horses has cut 200,000 feet worked daily, averaging 3000 feet per-day, without injurious fatigue, or apparent deterioration in value. The same force required to haul the log to the mill, is ample to saw it into planks. By the aid of a ten horse steam engine with additional arrangements, it is estimated 12,000 feet may be cut daily. The advantages which the introduction of this simple and efficient application of power into our State, cannot at present be appreciated. It can be applied to the cotton gin, the grist or flour mill as well as the saw mill; and the same team which hauls the plantation wagon, or ploughs the land, may be transferred to perform the above work."

From Texas.—The steamship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., in 28 hours from Galveston. Among the passengers were Thos. Falconer, and Lieut. Lubbock of the Santa Fe expedition.

We find little in the papers that's new, says the Picayune. The following significant language we take from a letter of President Houston. It is dated, city of Houston, May 16, and addressed to Colonel Barry Gillespie, New Orleans:

"I will say to our friends in the United States, and to those who are fully prepared to emigrate, I wish to see them at the rendezvous at Corpus Christi, between the 20th and 28th of July."

This announcement is induced by letters from the United States, and, though by some it may seem injudicious, I can offer this assurance, that advantages sufficient are undisclosed in the manner of invasion to insure the most perfect success if the army is subordinate to orders.

A LARGE BEAR.—Mr. John B. Bond, of this city, killed, on his farm, about five miles from the Post Office, on Monday last, a large bear, the carcass of which weighed nearly two hundred pounds, and was purchased by Mr. John Low, for the Boston market. The bear skin measured in length between seven and eight feet and weighed twenty-five pounds. He was about regaling himself with a lamb in the edge of the bushes, when a ball, with several buck shot, was put into his four shoulder and lodged near his heart. [Bangor Whig.

WHIG SUBTERFUGES.—The Whigs, now-a-days, when driven to the last resort in an argument, to sustain the credit of the present administration, against the charge of extravagance, and a non-fulfilment of its promises, readily admit that the expenses of Government are enormous, and are destined to continue so for some years to come—but, it is all to be attributed to Mr. Van Buren's profligacy! All our present troubles and embarrassments, arise from the policy pursued by the previous administration, say the Whigs, and we are now raising money to pay off, not our own liabilities (oh! no!)—but a great and overwhelming load of debt, incurred by Mr. Van Buren!

Now, this kind of reasoning is mere subterfuge, and hypocrisy, without hardly the shadow of truth. The debt left by Mr. Van Buren, according to Mr. Ewing's official statement, as Whig Secretary of the Treasury, was not over \$6,000,000 on the 4th of March, 1841—and in this estimate is included treasury notes outstanding and various items which should be properly deducted. But taking the Secretary's estimate as the true basis, why is it that the Whig party, instead of reducing the debt an iota, have added MILLIONS to it? How is this to be accounted for? Can any one of our opponents answer? Why is it that the present party have to borrow twelve or sixteen millions, to pay off six millions? Why is it that the annual expenditures of government are to be fixed at thirty-two millions? And again, how long a time will it require the dominant party, to cancel the indebtedness of a former administration at this rate? [Vermont Star.

The federal complaints, promises, and doings are briefly, but pretty well shown up in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Mississippi Guard:

#### OF WHAT DID THE WHIGS COMPLAIN?

Of mismanagement and corruption on the part of the democratic party in power—of increased public expenditures—the issue of treasury notes—the creation of a National debt—the unnecessary prolongation of the Florida war—prescription for opinion's sake—the rewarding of partizan editors—the derangement of the currency—the prostration of trade—the low price of labor and of the products of the country—indeed, of any thing and every thing—that nothing was right—that all was wrong!

#### WHAT DID THE WHIGS PROMISE?

Economy in the general government, retrenchment of expenses, a reduction of the public debt, appointments to office upon merit only, without regard to political opinions, a speedy termination to the Florida War, a sound currency, the revival of business, a high price for labor and for all the productions of the country, the means and facilities of paying off debts, the improvement of morals, both private and public, general prosperity and happiness, every thing which cupidly could covet, honor demand, hope wish, and virtue desire. The golden age was to return, the reign of peace and plenty to commence!

#### WHAT HAVE THE WHIGS DONE?

Increased the public debt, issued more Treasury notes, made loans, given away the proceeds of the public lands to the States, borrowed money to carry on the government, paid off private debts by the Bankrupt Act, continued the Florida War, turned the best men of the country out of office for opinion's sake, quarrelled among themselves, accused the most prominent and talented members of their party at Washington city and elsewhere of the most abandoned profligacy of head and heart, falsified every promise made to a confiding and deluded people, leaving the country with a worse currency, a lower standard of morals, its labor and productions reduced in value, with every thing at home and abroad in uncertainty, fear, and confusion!! Hurrah for the reign of the whigs! Hurrah for the log cabins and hard cider!

#### OUR CONGRESS.

It is a received opinion in every virtuous community, that it is wrong to speak evil of men whom we have placed in authority over us.

However much one may feel disposed to act on this principle, he cannot view the course pursued by men chosen for the solemn duty of representing the interests of the people, without having his blood boil with indignation, that they should trifle and tamper with the interest and prosperity of their country. Instead of coming to a stand, like men of reason and in accordance with the dignity of their station, on questions of great and serious bearing, they embitter each other's feelings, and wound their constituents, by speeches they make for party, or some motive, apparently as selfish. There exists a vast amount of something that is wrong; and this is either sectional feeling, party politics, ignorance, knavery, wanton trifling with time, or something else that deserves severe reprobation. Is there no palliative for this misrule? Must our country bleed longer in every pore? Must the tens of thousands of artisans that are now out of employ live in hope deferred? Must others who are now unable to support their families from the low rate of wages be left to starve? Spirit of Patriotism! where dwellest thou? Reason! hast thou fled to basins that men have lost thee?

The pressing want, that cries with agonizing voice from every part of our country, should dwell on the ear of every ruler in Congress—and no press in our country should cease its trumpet tongue, till the lethargy is removed from Washington, and the high and serious duty of every representative is felt to be speaking to him, personally, and in the most imperative manner. [Jour. of Commerce.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 14, 1842.

#### CONGRESSIONAL EXAMPLES.

The present Congress does not set very good examples in the matter of private morals, but it sets still worse ones in the matter of legislation. Absolute in its power over the ten miles square, it ought to base its laws upon correct principles, if not for the sake of those immediately affected, at least for the sake of the precedent to others.

Its exclusive empire is a small one, but large enough for a model; and it should be a model of excellencies, and not one of defects. Napoleon governed Elba well; why should Congress disdain to govern the District of Columbia well?

Public sentiment is now, happily, in favor of coin payments by the banks; and State legislation has of late, assumed something of that tone. Certainly Congress ought not to sanction a retrograde movement in this important respect. Yet we find the Senate conditionally authorizing the banks of the District to use and circulate suspended and depreciated paper, and a large part of the House, happily not a majority, doing the same thing. On the 1st of June, 1842, with re-summation going on all over the country, seventy-two federalists in the House voted to authorize those banks to use such paper, until the banks of Virginia resume. The effect of so large a vote in Congress in favor of such a principle, would be most pernicious upon the country, if the country had any respect for Congress. If it has none, which we suppose to be the fact, the example may be less deleterious.

We come now to a still more important matter, involving a still more important principle. The proceedings, to which we refer, took place on the 1st and 2d inst. To a Bill in relation to the charter of Alexandria an amendment was moved by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to confer the right of suffrage, in municipal matters, upon all free white males, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and having resided there at least twelve months. The great body of the federalists voted, in the first place, to add the additional restriction of the payment of taxes. Failing in that, they voted in the next place against the amendment of Mr. Johnson. Failing to defeat that, they voted to lay the whole bill on the table. And in this covert mode of killing free suffrage in Alexandria, they succeeded, because they secured the cooperation of some of their friends, who did not dare openly to commit themselves against that principle.

Observe now the votes of the federal members from Maine. On the motion to make the payment of taxes indispensable to the right of suffrage, (F. ALLEN, BRONSON and RANDALL) voted in the affirmative. Fessenden did not vote. On the adoption of Mr. Johnson's amendment, (F. ALLEN, BRONSON and RANDALL) voted in the negative—Fessenden did not vote. On the motion to kill the bill by laying it on the table, after free suffrage had been engrafted upon it, F. BRONSON and FESSENDEN voted in the affirmative. Allen and Randall did not vote.

It is unnecessary to say that all the democratic members from Maine, voted for free suffrage throughout.

Here was a question involving the propriety and justice of the general principle of universal suffrage, although, in this particular case, applying only to a single city. It was important that it should be settled right, by a body supposed to represent the country—it was, in fact, settled wrong by the majority of that body—and it is deeply to be regretted, that among that majority, are recorded the names of the federal members from Maine, whose Constitution gives precisely the same freedom of suffrage, which they deny to Alexandria. Those gentlemen were recreant to the cherished principles of their State, although true to their party. But if they forget their constituents, their constituents will not forget them.—[Age.

We copy the following closing paragraphs from Kendall's Expositor of May 31. Mr. Kendall was the most popular and efficient Post Master General we ever had; and is acknowledged by friend and foe, to be one of the best, and most powerful political writers of the country.

We are right glad to see his powerful pen employed in the righteous cause of the Free Suffrage men of Rhode Island.

"If, however, it shall turn out that the expectation of obtaining free and equal suffrage—is defeated, we must look upon this result as brought about by the unconstitutional, if not wicked, interference of the General Government. The Suffrage party had proceeded peacefully to form a constitution, peacefully to adopt it by a large majority of the people, and were peacefully proceeding to put it in operation. Suddenly the landholders start up, denounce them as usurpers, threaten them with the fate of traitors if they do not desist, and call on the President to sustain them with the army of the United States. That (functionary replies, that no case exists that will justify his ordering the army to slay the people; but, nevertheless, he proceeds to decide what will be a case when it is made out, and promises his assistance when it should occur. Thus he gratuitously decided a point before it was presented for his consideration; threw the weight of the General Government into the scale of the minority; and, to give it the more effect, put some hundreds of soldiers in motion towards Rhode Island, a part of whom entered the State, and were supplied with ball cartridges in sight of the people. On being informed that the officers of the new Government were peacefully elected and peacefully installed into office, he still avowed his purpose to sustain, by the military power of the Union, as the Government of the State, the Government abolished by the people; and even denounced as 'insurgents' the men who had thus peacefully effected a change in the form of their Government."

"Thus, by threatening the people of a little State with military coercion, has the Administration of the General Government subverted and reprobated the very first, the most precious principle embraced in the Declaration of Independence—a right inalienable, and, if not eternal, as ticket.

lasting as the race of man:—we mean the right of the people (always meaning a majority of the people) to change their form of Government in any way, and at any time they may think proper, with or without the authority or consent of the men in power. We sympathize with the patriots of Rhode Island, and advise them to be of good cheer. Not a hair of their heads will their adversaries dare to hurt. They will get all they have demanded; and as to the principle, it still exists, and, if necessary, will be reasserted under better auspices. Borne down to-day, it will prevail to-morrow.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal days of God are here."

"We hope the American people will be once more warned of the danger of a standing army by this occurrence. The freemen of each State may, in turn, be awed into a relinquishment of their rights by threats of military coercion from a weak or wicked administration: or, if they assert them in defiance of usurpation and threats, be shot down in their own fields and at their own firesides."

"Let there be no further increase of the army or navy. We see now to what uses they may be applied. It was rumored, a few days ago, that the steamer Missouri was destined for Rhode Island, to aid the United States land forces. When asked to increase the army or navy, except in time of war, or in the most imminent danger of war, every true patriot should REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND. And when any of those who have sided in, or approved of, this outrage upon the inalienable rights of the people, shall ask for the renewal or bestowal of political power, let the language of indignant freemen be—REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND!"

#### A TEMPEST IN A TEA POT.

"We think that the House of Representatives will take the back track when they perceive the torrent of indignation poured out upon them from every quarter, for their niggardly conduct in regard to reducing the army and navy. The Senate will never concur in the house bills, but will alter them considerably. If we are not much mistaken, the votes on these questions will tell against some members at the next election."—N. Y. Aurora.

The extract above, is in the tone and temper of the articles in the city presses generally, in relation to the late action of the U. S. House of Representatives, upon the Naval Appropriation Bill. Such sort of round assertions and braggart denunciations, sounded and resounded by that class of papers, are relied upon as the means of intimidating Congress. And it must be confessed, that similar attempts in other cases have not been unsuccessful.

What, after all, is this same "niggardly conduct," which has provoked such a "torrent of indignation"? Nothing more than a provision requiring a cessation of appointments to offices in the navy, until the number of officers shall have been reduced to what it was on the 1st of January 1841. Such a provision does confessedly destroy any expectation of immediate or extensive promotions in the Navy, but it is not shown that it will impair the efficiency of the Navy, or that it involves any reduction in the number of ships in commission. It is not shown that the Navy, in its present state, cannot be properly commanded by the same number of officers as were in the service on the 1st of January, 1841. A reduction to that number may, it is true, leave less opportunity of drawing pay, without doing duty; but that is not a consequence which the country will regret. The officers of the Navy may regret it, and after the taste of promotion which they have had within the year past, they are naturally eager for more. *Mine* *lacrime*. Hence their noisy clamor, reverbated through the columns of subservient presses. Hence the "tempest in a tea pot" which they have blown up, to the great amusement of those who understand how such things are done.

We are in favor of an efficient navy; but the present time is not a fitting one for extravagance. And at no time would we yield to the selfish demands of a set of men, who have been pampered within the past ten years, until their arrogance has become insupportable. Not content with the great increase of their salaries; not content with their plunder and destruction of a magnificent Pension Fund; and not even content with the unprecedented promotions of the past year; they demand more pay, more promotions, and the creation of an order of nobility for their especial benefit, under the styles and titles of Admirals, Vice Admirals and Rear Admirals of the "blue" and "red."

Let the pay of the navy be reduced to the standard of the times, economy be enforced in construction of ships, inefficient officers be struck from the rolls, and the number of officers kept down to the proper standard; and we may have a sufficient naval force, at two thirds the present cost. The country will be better served, although the vanity, or avarice of a few individuals may not be so well satisfied.—Age.

TEMPERANCE RUN MAD. At one of the south end Churches, yesterday morning, (says the Boston Transcript) during the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when T. Cur was presented to the communicants, it was found to contain, instead of wine, a colored beverage, composed of water and barberry syrup!

FEDERAL CONVENTION. A federal State convention has been called, to meet at Portland, on the 29th instant, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and a Congressional ticket, if the election of members of Congress shall be by a general ticket.







